HEADWATERS ECONOMICS

A SocioEconomic Profile

Rock Springs city, Wyoming

About The Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)

This profile was produced using the Economic Profile System Community (EPSC). EPSC is designed to allow users to automatically and efficiently produce detailed socioeconomic profiles at a variety of geographic scales using the spreadsheet program Microsoft Excel.

Profiles contain tables and figures that illustrate long-term trends in population; employment and personal income by industry; average earnings; business development; retirement and other non-labor income; commuting patterns; agriculture; and earnings by industry.

Databases used for EPSC profiles are from the Bureau of the Census. See the companion product (EPS) to run profiles from additional data sources.

EPS was developed in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management by Ray Rasker, Jeff van den Noort, Ben Alexander and Patty Gude when they were employees of the Sonoran Institute, and continues to be refined and improved by these authors under the auspices of their new organization, Headwaters Economics.

EPS is available for free download from Headwaters Economics (www.headwaterseconomics.org).

For technical questions about EPSC, contact Jeff van den Noort at jeff@headwaterseconomics.org.

www.headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics conducts social science research to understand demographic and socioeconomic trends and their impacts on changing land use patterns. We use this knowledge to assist individuals, organizations and communities to benefit from their competitive advantages.

www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 262 million surface acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. The BLM sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

www.sonoran.org

The Sonoran Institute promotes community decisions that respect the land and people of the West. Working with communities since 1990, we believe people make the best decisions about their future when they look at the big picture, work collaboratively and create practical, local solutions. The Institute encourages public participation, civil dialogue and practical solutions that benefit each community as a whole. We believe informed and engaged citizens boost the resilience of a community's economic and natural systems.

Note: The data for this profile is from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, files SF1 and SF3. SF1 represents that data that was collected from the short Census form, which was sent to 100% of the population, but only contains the basic Census information. SF3 represents the more detailed data that was collected from the long form, which was only sent to a portion of the total population. Most of the detailed information in this report is from the SF3. We always retrieved the data from SF1 whenever possible because it is more accurate. Each table in this profile contains a footnote indicating where (SF1 or SF3) the data came from, including the table number. See the methods section at the end of the profile for more information.

Age Breakout in 2000

- The median age in 2000 is 34.5 years.

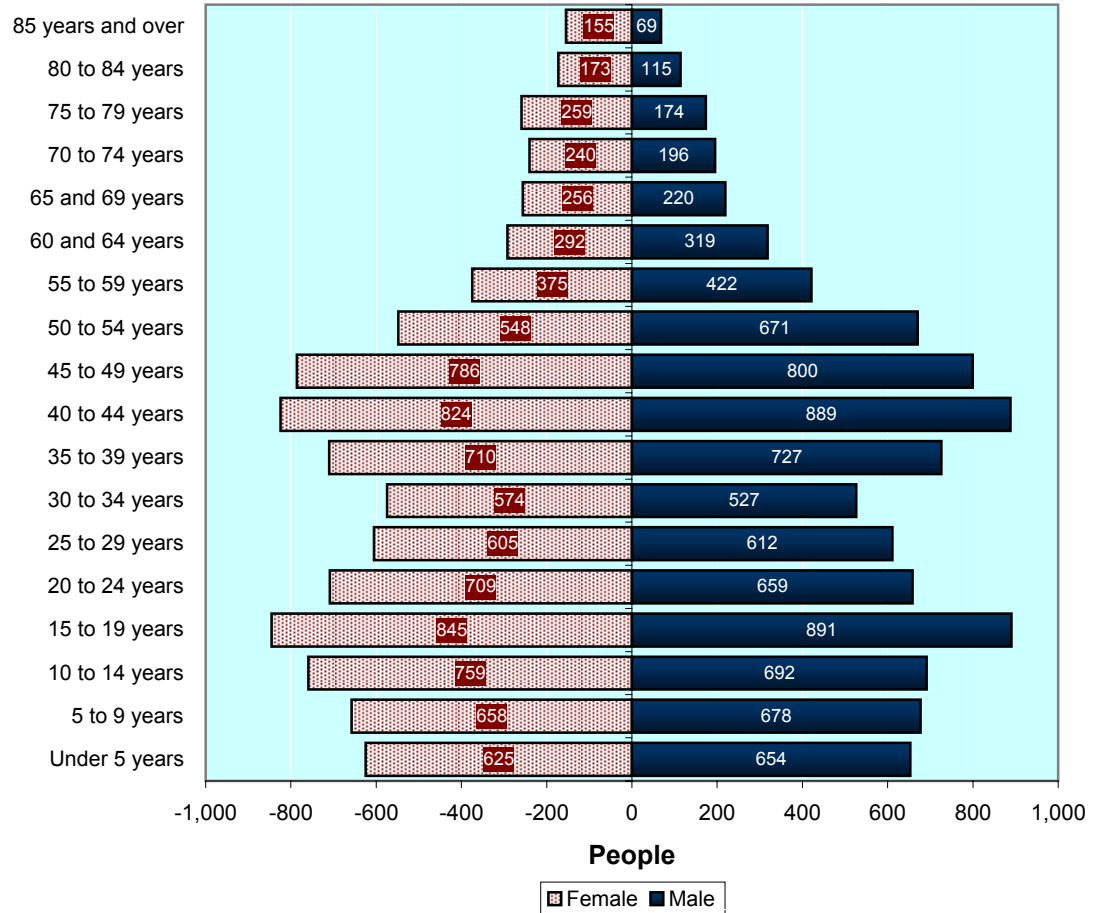- In 2000, the baby boom was aged 40 - 55.

- The largest age category is 15 to 19 years old (1,736 people or 9.3% of the total).

- The population density is 1014 people per square mile (excluding water).

Population by Age and Sex

	F / M Split	Female		Male		Total	
Total	50% / 50%	9,393	100%	9,315	100%	18,708	100%
Under 20 years	50% / 50%	2,887	31%	2,915	31%	5,802	31%
65 years and over	58% / 42%	1,083	12%	774	8%	1,857	10%
Median Age		34.4		34.5		34.5	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P12

Age	Female	Male
85 years and over	155	69
80 to 84 years	173	115
75 to 79 years	259	174
70 to 74 years	240	196
65 and 69 years	256	220
60 and 64 years	292	319
55 to 59 years	375	422
50 to 54 years	548	671
45 to 49 years	786	800
40 to 44 years	824	889
35 to 39 years	710	727
30 to 34 years	574	527
25 to 29 years	605	612
20 to 24 years	709	659
15 to 19 years	845	891
10 to 14 years	759	692
5 to 9 years	658	678
Under 5 years	625	654

People

Female ■ Male

Race

- Race and Ethnicity are broken out separately. The Ethnicity breakout is separate because Hispanics can be of any race.

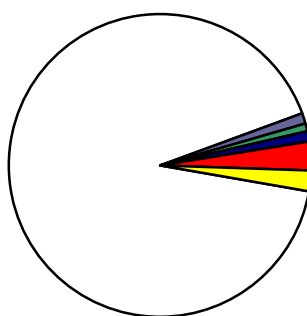- The largest number of residents are "White" (91.7%).

- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (3.0%).

Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	17,164	91.7%
Black or African American	201	1.1%
American Indian & Alaska Native	160	0.9%
Asian	191	1.0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	6	0.0%
Some other race	570	3.0%
Two or more races	416	2.2%

Universe: Total population   Table SF1 - P7

2000 Race Breakout

Ethnicity

- 9.0% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (55.2% of the Hispanic population).

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (33.4% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1,676	9.0%	100.0%
White alone	925	4.9%	55.2%
Black or African American alone	5	0.0%	0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	55	0.3%	3.3%
Asian alone	3	0.0%	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	-	0.0%	0.0%
Some other race alone	560	3.0%	33.4%
Two or more races	128	0.7%	7.6%
Not Hispanic or Latino	17,032	91.0%	
Total:	18,708	100.0%	

Universe: Total population   Table SF1 - P8

Hispanic by Race

Housing

- 87.9% of the housing units are occupied.

- 65.1% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.

- 30.3% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.

- 0.8% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.
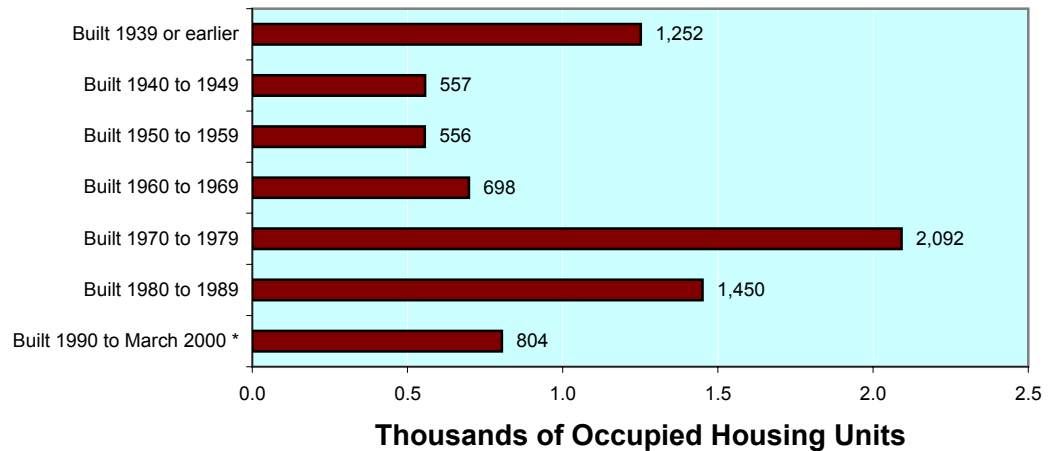
Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	8,359	
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H1
Occupied	7,348	87.9%
Vacant Units - Total	1,011	
Vacancy Rate (%)	12.1%	
Average Household Size	2.5	
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H3, H12

Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	5,274	63.1%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	170	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	3.1%	
Average Household Size	2.6	
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12

Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	2,074	24.8%
Vacant Units - For Rent	460	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	18.2%	
Average Household Size	2.2	
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12

Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	460	5.5%
For sale only	170	2.0%
Rented or sold, not occupied	40	0.5%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	63	0.8%
For migrant workers	1	0.0%
Other vacant	277	3.3%
Total Vacant	1,011	12.1%
Universe: Vacant housing units		SF1 - H5

Home Construction

- The largest number of houses were built 1970 to 1979.

* Note: This ranking is based on time periods of different lengths. The most recent time period spans 10 years and 3 months.

Home Construction by Decade

	Thousands of Occupied Housing Units
Built 1939 or earlier	1,252
Built 1940 to 1949	557
Built 1950 to 1959	556
Built 1960 to 1969	698
Built 1970 to 1979	2,092
Built 1980 to 1989	1,450
Built 1990 to March 2000 *	804

Thousands of Occupied Housing Units

Universe: Occupied housing units   SF3 - H36

Housing Affordability - Rentals

- 19% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).
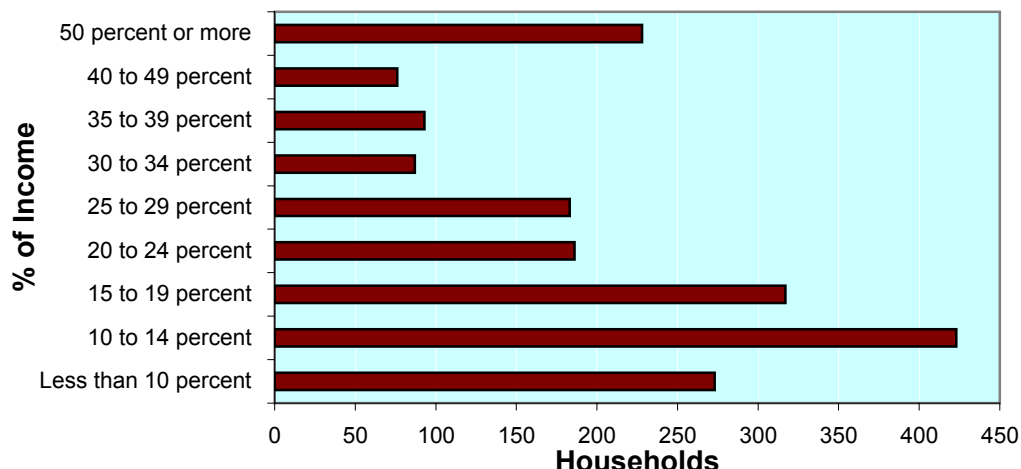
Rental Affordability		
Median gross rent	$	416
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999		19%

Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent   SF3 - H63

Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 11% of the households that pay rent, spend more than 50% of their household income in gross rent (incl. utilities).

Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units   SF3 - H69

Housing Affordability - Owner Occupied

- The housing affordability index is 176, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. *

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability		2000
Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adjusted for Inflation	$	103,900
% of median income necessary to buy the median house		14%
Income required to qualify for the median house	$	29,359
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*		176

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units   SF3 - H76

Income in:		1999
Per capita income	$	19,396
Median household income	$	42,584
Median family income	$	51,539

Universe: Total population, Households, Families   SF3 - P82,P53,P77

* Note: The housing affordability figures assume a 20% down payment and that no more than 25% of a family's income goes to paying the mortgage. It is based on an interest rate of 10.01% in 1990 and 8.03% in 2000. Use this statistic as a comparative, rather than absolute, measure.

Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes Number	%	M/F Split
1) Educational, health and social services:	**1,821**	**20%**	24%/76%
2) Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	**1,330**	**14%**	91%/9%
3) Retail trade	**1,213**	**13%**	42%/58%
4) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	900	10%	85%/15%
5) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	882	9%	38%/62%
6) Construction	644	7%	87%/13%
7) Manufacturing	608	7%	83%/17%
8) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	417	4%	41%/59%
9) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	388	4%	38%/62%
10) Other services (except public administration)	367	4%	57%/43%
Total of Top 10	8,570	92%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male Number	%	Female Number	%	Both Sexes Number	%	M/F Split
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	**1,214**	**23%**	116	3%	**1,330**	**14%**	91%/9%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	36	1%	13	0%	49	1%	73%/27%
Mining	**1,178**	**22%**	103	3%	**1,281**	**14%**	92%/8%
Construction	**560**	**11%**	84	2%	644	7%	87%/13%
Manufacturing	505	9%	103	3%	608	7%	83%/17%
Wholesale trade	184	3%	79	2%	263	3%	70%/30%
Retail trade	506	9%	**707**	**18%**	**1,213**	**13%**	42%/58%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	**768**	**14%**	132	3%	900	10%	85%/15%
Transportation and warehousing	319	6%	77	2%	396	4%	81%/19%
Utilities	449	8%	55	1%	504	5%	89%/11%
Information	49	1%	107	3%	156	2%	31%/69%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	147	3%	241	6%	388	4%	38%/62%
Finance and insurance	74	1%	152	4%	226	2%	33%/67%
Real estate and rental and leasing	73	1%	89	2%	162	2%	45%/55%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	169	3%	248	6%	417	4%	41%/59%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	103	2%	133	3%	236	3%	44%/56%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	
Administrative and support and waste management services	66	1%	115	3%	181	2%	36%/64%
Educational, health and social services:	445	8%	**1,376**	**35%**	**1,821**	**20%**	24%/76%
Educational services	357	7%	**730**	**18%**	**1,087**	**12%**	33%/67%
Health care and social assistance	88	2%	**646**	**16%**	734	8%	12%/88%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	333	6%	**549**	**14%**	882	9%	38%/62%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	84	2%	71	2%	155	2%	54%/46%
Accommodation and food services	249	5%	**478**	**12%**	727	8%	34%/66%
Other services (except public administration)	211	4%	156	4%	367	4%	57%/43%
Public administration	242	5%	83	2%	325	3%	74%/26%
Total	**5,333**		**3,981**		**9,314**		**57%/43%**

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P49

Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total.

* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information about these categories.

The index of industrial specialization was 816 compared to 789 in the United States. A more diverse economy has a lower index value.

Top 10 (of the Second Tier Categories)

		Both Sexes		M/F
		Number	%	Split
1)	Professional and related occupations:	**1,481**	**16%**	41%/59%
2)	Office and administrative support occupations	**1,255**	**13%**	20%/80%
3)	Sales and related occupations	**1,037**	**11%**	41%/59%
4)	Construction and extraction occupations:	**1,019**	**11%**	98%/2%
5)	Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	852	9%	97%/3%
6)	Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	726	8%	60%/40%
7)	Production occupations	707	8%	91%/9%
8)	Transportation and material moving occupations:	647	7%	78%/22%
9)	Food preparation and serving related occupations	554	6%	30%/70%
10)	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	465	5%	56%/44%
Total of Top 10		8,743	94%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Split
Management, professional, and related occupations:	**1,044**	**20%**	**1,163**	**29%**	**2,207**	**24%**	47%/53%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	**436**	**8%**	**290**	**7%**	**726**	**8%**	60%/40%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	341	6%	178	4%	519	6%	66%/34%
Farmers and farm managers	11	0%	6	0%	17	0%	65%/35%
Business and financial operations occupations:	84	2%	106	3%	190	2%	44%/56%
Business operations specialists	61	1%	57	1%	118	1%	52%/48%
Financial specialists	23	0%	49	1%	72	1%	32%/68%
Professional and related occupations:	**608**	**11%**	**873**	**22%**	**1,481**	**16%**	41%/59%
Computer and mathematical occupations	18	0%	7	0%	25	0%	72%/28%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	207	4%	-	0%	207	2%	100%/0%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	148	3%	-	0%	148	2%	100%/0%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	59	1%	-	0%	59	1%	100%/0%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	133	2%	37	1%	170	2%	78%/22%
Community and social services occupations	10	0%	85	2%	95	1%	11%/89%
Legal occupations	13	0%	-	0%	13	0%	100%/0%
Education, training, and library occupations	149	3%	508	13%	657	7%	23%/77%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	28	1%	48	1%	76	1%	37%/63%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	50	1%	188	5%	238	3%	21%/79%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	50	1%	152	4%	202	2%	25%/75%
Health technologists and technicians	-	0%	36	1%	36	0%	0%/100%
Service occupations:	**633**	**12%**	**943**	**24%**	**1,576**	**17%**	40%/60%
Healthcare support occupations	14	0%	127	3%	141	2%	10%/90%
Protective service occupations:	169	3%	20	1%	189	2%	89%/11%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	127	2%	-	0%	127	1%	100%/0%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	42	1%	20	1%	62	1%	68%/32%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	165	3%	**389**	**10%**	554	6%	30%/70%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	259	5%	206	5%	465	5%	56%/44%
Personal care and service occupations	26	0%	201	5%	227	2%	11%/89%
Sales and office occupations:	**674**	**13%**	**1,618**	**41%**	**2,292**	**25%**	29%/71%
Sales and related occupations	**423**	**8%**	**614**	**15%**	**1,037**	**11%**	41%/59%
Office and administrative support occupations	251	5%	**1,004**	**25%**	**1,255**	**13%**	20%/80%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	14	0%	-	0%	14	0%	100%/0%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	**1,820**	**34%**	51	1%	1,871	20%	97%/3%
Construction and extraction occupations:	**994**	**19%**	25	1%	1,019	11%	98%/2%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	176	3%	-	0%	176	2%	100%/0%
Construction trades workers	**499**	**9%**	25	1%	524	6%	95%/5%
Extraction workers	319	6%	-	0%	319	3%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	826	15%	26	1%	852	9%	97%/3%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	**1,148**	**22%**	206	5%	1,354	15%	85%/15%
Production occupations	646	12%	61	2%	707	8%	91%/9%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	502	9%	145	4%	647	7%	78%/22%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	8	0%	-	0%	8	0%	100%/0%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	Div. by 0
Motor vehicle operators	299	6%	91	2%	390	4%	77%/23%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	16	0%	16	0%	32	0%	50%/50%
Material moving workers	179	3%	38	1%	217	2%	82%/18%
Total	5,333		3,981		9,314		57%/43%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P50

* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

Place of Work

- 98% of residents worked in state.

- 96% of residents worked in the county.

- 67% of residents worked in town.

State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	8,964	98%
Outside State	167	2%
County of Work:		
In County	8,744	96%
Outside County	220	2%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	6,111	67%
Outside Place (Town)	3,020	33%
Total	9,131	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over   SF3 - P26 & P27

Outside Place (Town) 33%

Inside Place (Town) 67%
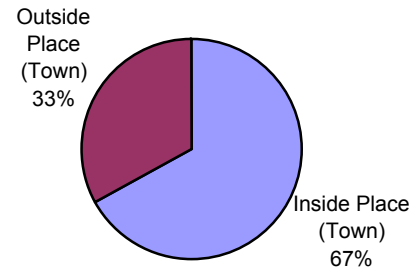
Method of Commute

- 2.2% of residents worked at home.

- 2.6% of residents walked or biked to work.

- 5.4% of residents took public transportation.

- 74% of residents drove alone.

Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:	8,140	89%
Drove alone	6,783	74%
Carpooled	1,357	15%
Public transportation:	490	5%
Taxicab	-	0%
Other	490	5%
Motorcycle	7	0%
Bicycle	27	0%
Walked	206	2%
Other means	63	1%
Worked at home	198	2%
Total:	**9,131**	**100%**

Universe: Workers 16 years and over   SF3 - P30

Thousands of People
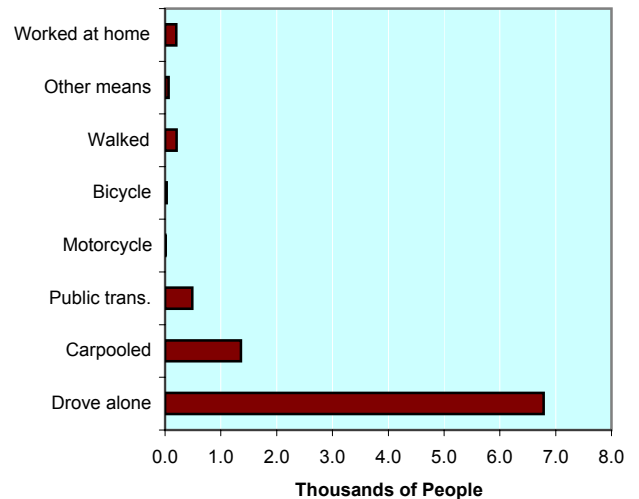
Commute Time

- 73% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	198	2%
Less that 20 Minutes	6,649	73%
20-45 Minutes	1,062	12%
45-59 Minutes	651	7%
60 Minutes or More	571	6%
Total	9,131	100%

Universe: Workers 16 years and over   SF3 - P31


Thousands of People
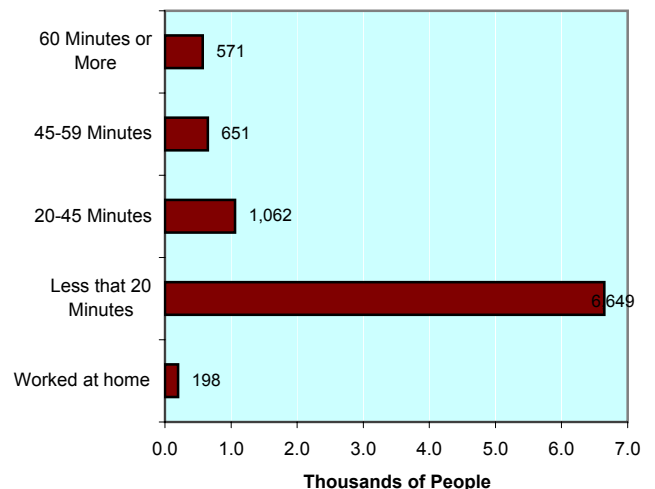
Place of Birth

- 51.7% of residents were born in state.

- 48.3% of residents were born in a different state.

- 3.6% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	9,812	52%
Northeast	453	2%
Midwest	2,337	12%
South	1,167	6%
West	4,507	24%
Outside The US*	692	4%
Total:	18,968	100%

Universe: Total population   SF3 - P21

* Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands
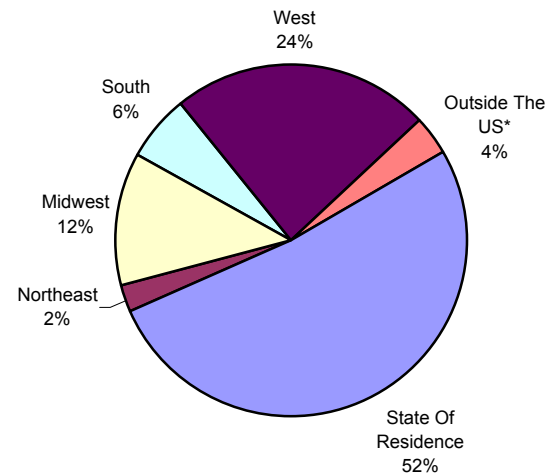
New Residents Since 1995

- 17% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.

- 11% lived in a different state in 1995.

- 1% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	9,284	53%
Different house in 1995:	8,394	47%
In United States in 1995:	8,181	46%
Same county	5,119	29%
Different county:	3,062	17%
Same state	1,034	6%
Different state:	2,028	11%
Northeast	99	1%
Midwest	188	1%
South	451	3%
West	1,290	7%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	10	0%
Foreign country or at sea	203	1%
Total:	17,678	100%

Universe: Population 5 years and over   SF3 - P24
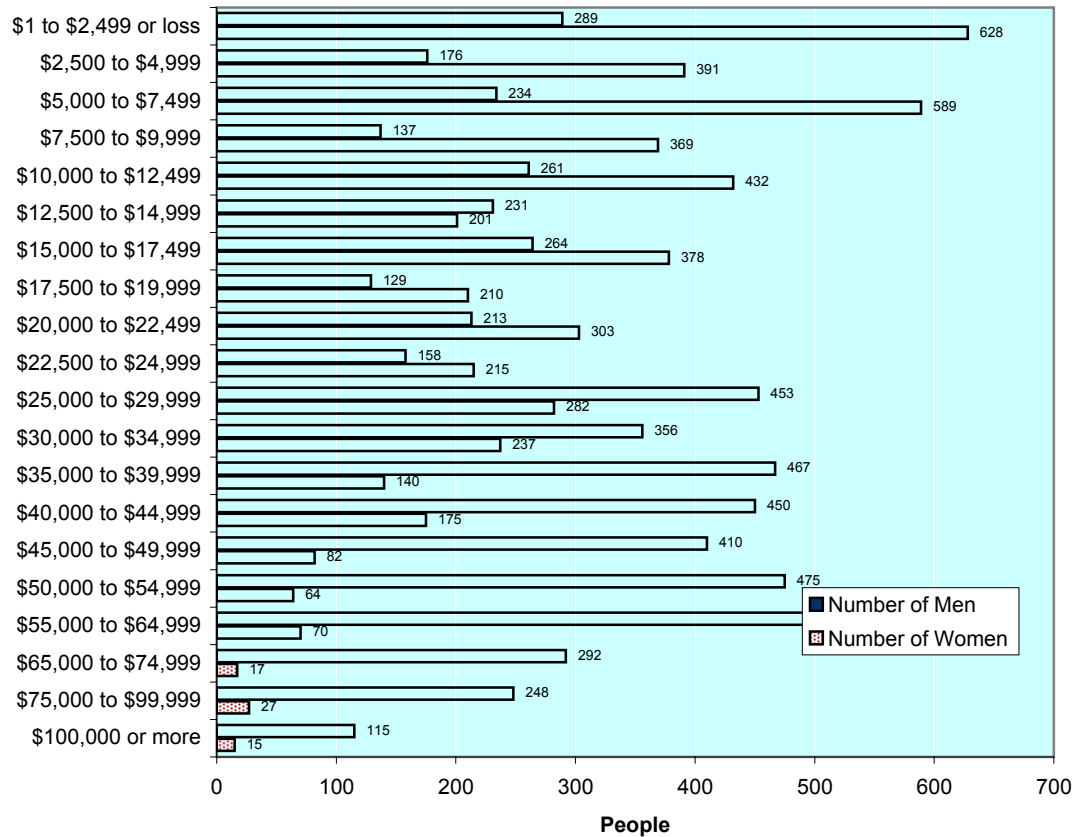
Income Distribution (Individuals) - SF3
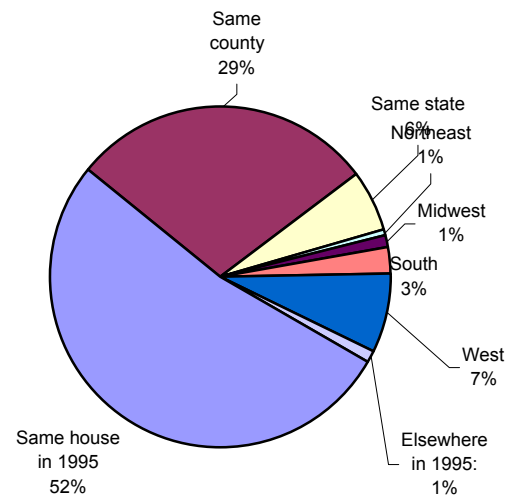
Income Distribution

- 61% of the individuals earned less than $30K. *

- 1% of individuals earned more than $100K. *

Income Distribution

	Number of Men	Number of Women	Total	% of Total	% that make less than…	% that make more than…
$1 to $2,499 or loss	289	628	917	8%	8%	100%
$2,500 to $4,999	176	391	567	5%	14%	92%
$5,000 to $7,499	234	589	823	8%	21%	86%
$7,500 to $9,999	137	369	506	5%	26%	79%
$10,000 to $12,499	261	432	693	6%	32%	74%
$12,500 to $14,999	231	201	432	4%	36%	68%
$15,000 to $17,499	264	378	642	6%	42%	64%
$17,500 to $19,999	129	210	339	3%	46%	58%
$20,000 to $22,499	213	303	516	5%	50%	54%
$22,500 to $24,999	158	215	373	3%	54%	50%
$25,000 to $29,999	453	282	735	7%	61%	46%
$30,000 to $34,999	356	237	593	5%	66%	39%
$35,000 to $39,999	467	140	607	6%	72%	34%
$40,000 to $44,999	450	175	625	6%	77%	28%
$45,000 to $49,999	410	82	492	5%	82%	23%
$50,000 to $54,999	475	64	539	5%	87%	18%
$55,000 to $64,999	621	70	691	6%	93%	13%
$65,000 to $74,999	292	17	309	3%	96%	7%
$75,000 to $99,999	248	27	275	3%	99%	4%
$100,000 or more	115	15	130	1%	100%	1%
Total:	5,979	4,825	10,804	100%		

- The income bracket with the largest number of individuals is "$1 to $2,499 or loss". *

Per Capita Income

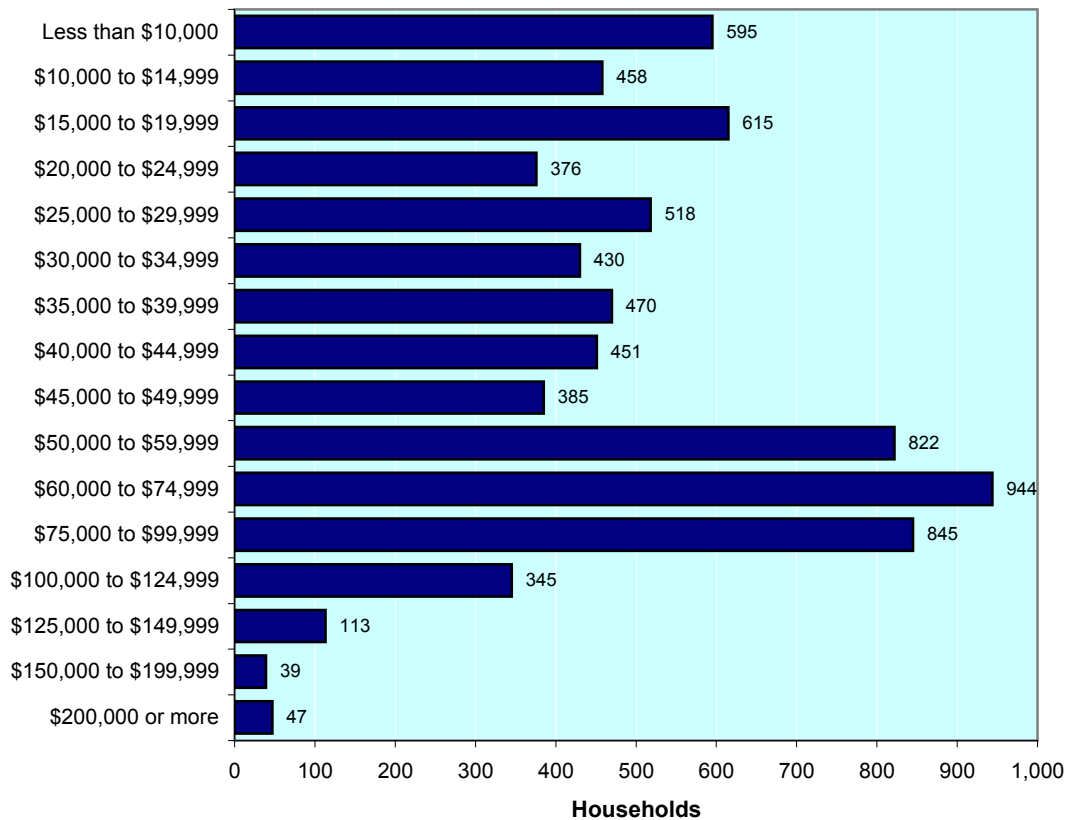- Per Capita Income In 1999 was $19,396.

Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

* Includes full and part-time.

SF3 - P82, P84

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 34% of households in Rock Springs city, Wyoming earned less than $30K. *

- In 1999, 7% of households earned more than $100K. *

- In 1999, for every household that made over $100K, there were 4.7 households that made under 30K.

- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households is "$60,000 to $74,999". *

Median Income

- Median Household Income In 1999 was $42,584.*

Income bracket	Households
Less than $10,000	595
$10,000 to $14,999	458
$15,000 to $19,999	615
$20,000 to $24,999	376
$25,000 to $29,999	518
$30,000 to $34,999	430
$35,000 to $39,999	470
$40,000 to $44,999	451
$45,000 to $49,999	385
$50,000 to $59,999	822
$60,000 to $74,999	944
$75,000 to $99,999	845
$100,000 to $124,999	345
$125,000 to $149,999	113
$150,000 to $199,999	39
$200,000 or more	47

Households

Income Distribution

|	Number of Households	% of Total	% of Households that make less than…	% of Households that make more than…
Less than $10,000	595	8%	8%	100%
$10,000 to $14,999	458	6%	14%	92%
$15,000 to $19,999	615	8%	22%	86%
$20,000 to $24,999	376	5%	27%	78%
$25,000 to $29,999	518	7%	34%	73%
$30,000 to $34,999	430	6%	40%	66%
$35,000 to $39,999	470	6%	46%	60%
$40,000 to $44,999	451	6%	53%	54%
$45,000 to $49,999	385	5%	58%	47%
$50,000 to $59,999	822	11%	69%	42%
$60,000 to $74,999	944	13%	81%	31%
$75,000 to $99,999	845	11%	93%	19%
$100,000 to $124,999	345	5%	97%	7%
$125,000 to $149,999	113	2%	99%	3%
$150,000 to $199,999	39	1%	99%	1%
$200,000 or more	47	1%	100%	1%
Total:	7,453	100%		

Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

* Includes full and part-time.

Sources of Income

- 78.8% of income was derived from wage or salary income.

- 4.6% of income was derived from self-employment income.

- 83.4% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).

- 14.3% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*

- 0.0% of income was derived from public assistance income.
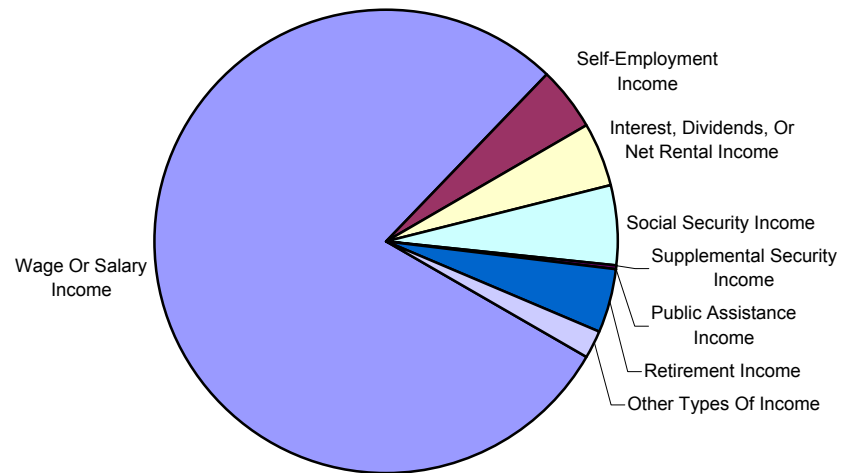
Income Distribution			% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	$	287,355,500	78.8%
Self-Employment Income	$	16,728,600	4.6%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	$	15,705,400	4.3%
Social Security Income	$	20,432,000	5.6%
Supplemental Security Income	$	1,111,500	0.3%
Public Assistance Income	$	181,300	0.0%
Retirement Income	$	15,836,000	4.3%
Other Types Of Income	$	7,263,100	2.0%
Total*	$	364,613,400	

Universe: Households   SF3-P68-75
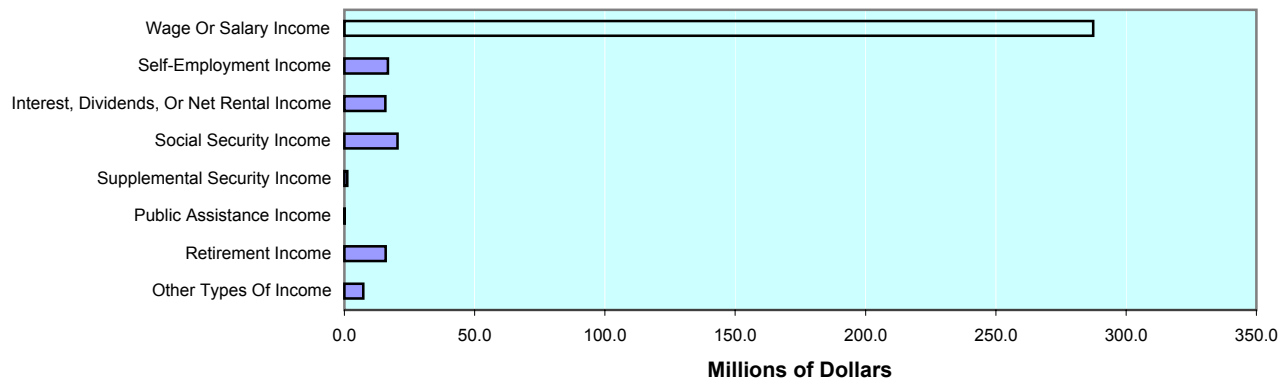
* Note: Income does not include capital gains. See glossary for more information.

Educational Attainment

- 12% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.

- 5% of residents have an advanced college degree.

- 18% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	1,452	12%
High school	3,945	33%
Some college	3,116	26%
Associate degree	1,158	10%
Bachelor's degree	1,563	13%
Master's degree	416	4%
Professional school degree	95	1%
Doctoral degree	62	1%
Total	11,807	

Universe: Population 25 years and over   Table P37

Educational Attainment
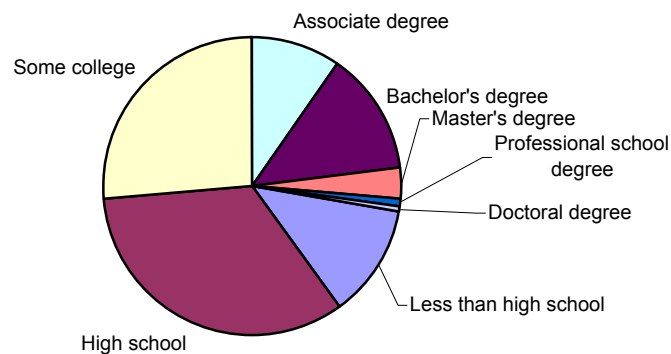
School Enrollment

- 7% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.

- 7% of residents were enrolled in high school.

- 16% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, Kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	575	3%
Grades 1-8	2,377	13%
High School	1,193	7%
College - Undergrad	1,094	6%
College - Graduate or Professional	131	1%
Not in School	12,812	70%
Total	18,182	

Universe: Population 3 years and over   Table P36

School Enrollment
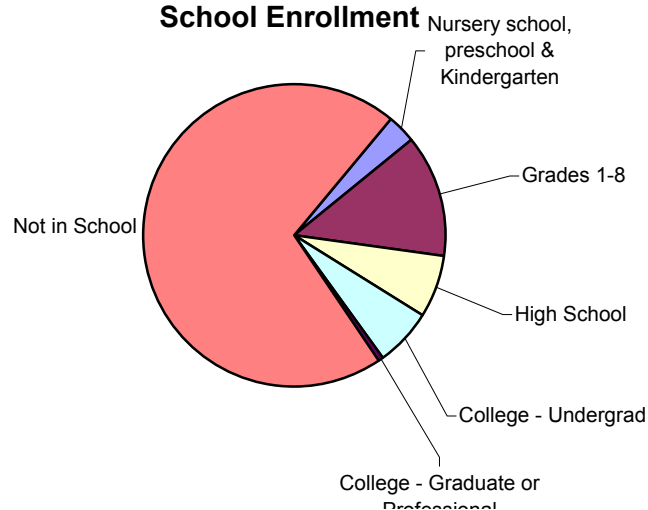
Seasonal Workers

- 62.0% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.

- 25.0% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

Workers by Weeks Per Year

	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	2,518	52%	4,185	70%	6,703	62%
48 and 49 weeks	107	2%	266	4%	373	3%
40 to 47 weeks	539	11%	492	8%	1,031	10%
27 to 39 weeks	645	13%	361	6%	1,006	9%
14 to 26 weeks	547	11%	375	6%	922	9%
1 to 13 weeks	474	10%	300	5%	774	7%
Total (Worked in 1999)	4,830	100%	5,979	100%	10,809	100%

Universe: Population 16 years and over   Table P47 - SF3

Percentages are based on the total population aged 16 and over who worked in 1999.

Total (M & F)
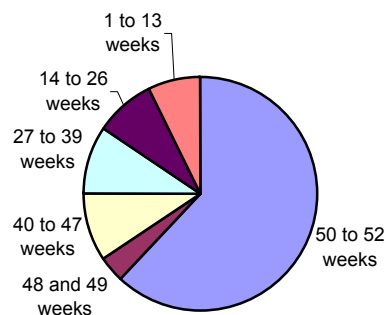
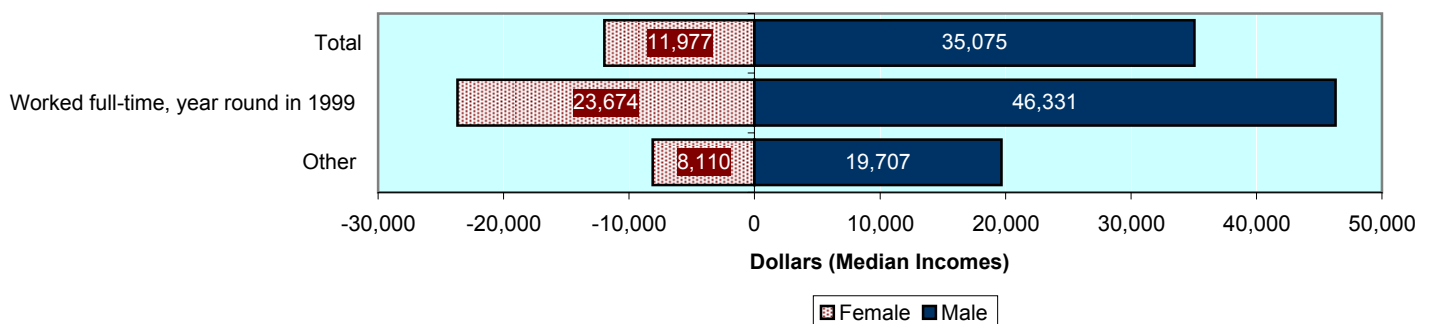**Workers by Weeks Worked Per Year**
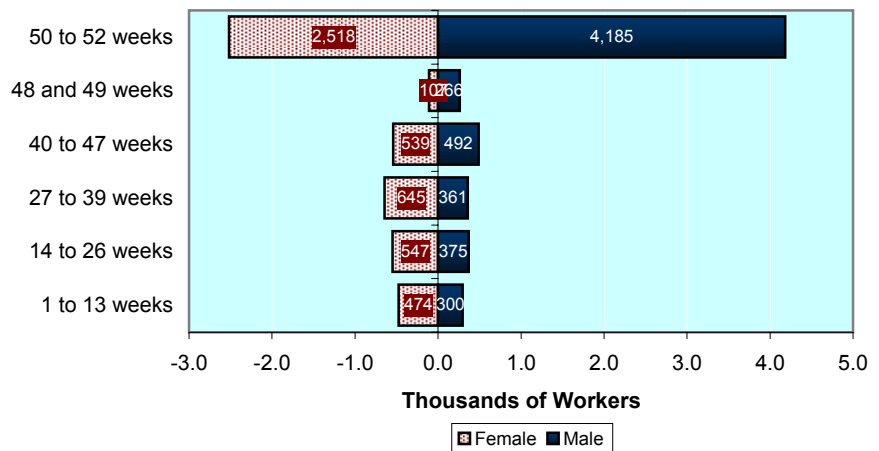
Income by Work Status

- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	11,977	35,075
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	23,674	46,331
Other	8,110	19,707

Universe: Population 15 years and over with income in 1999.   Table PCT45 - SF3

Workers per Family

- 60% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family

	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	568	11%
1 worker	1,476	29%
2 workers	2,446	48%
3 or more workers	611	12%

Universe: Families   SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family

Full Time/Part Time

- 57% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.

Workers by Hours Per Week

	Number	% of total 16+	% of those who worked
Worked in 1999:	10,809	74%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	8,351	57%	77%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	1,989	14%	18%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	469	3%	4%
Did not work in 1999	3,745	26%	
Total (16 and over)	14,554	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over   SF3 - P47

- Of those who worked, 77% worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked

Poverty - SF3
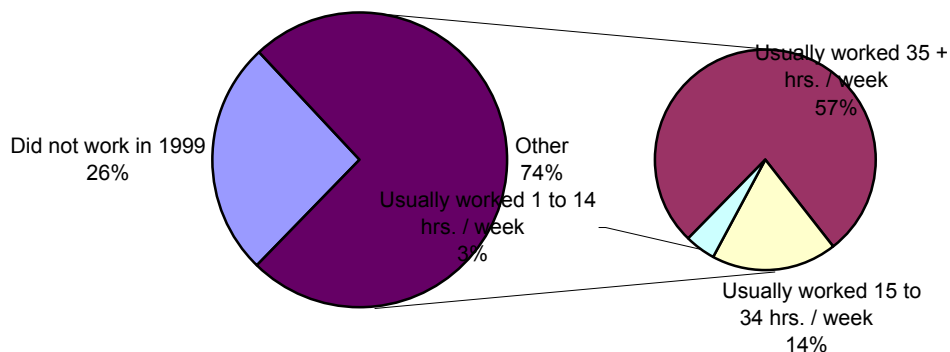
Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

- 9% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.

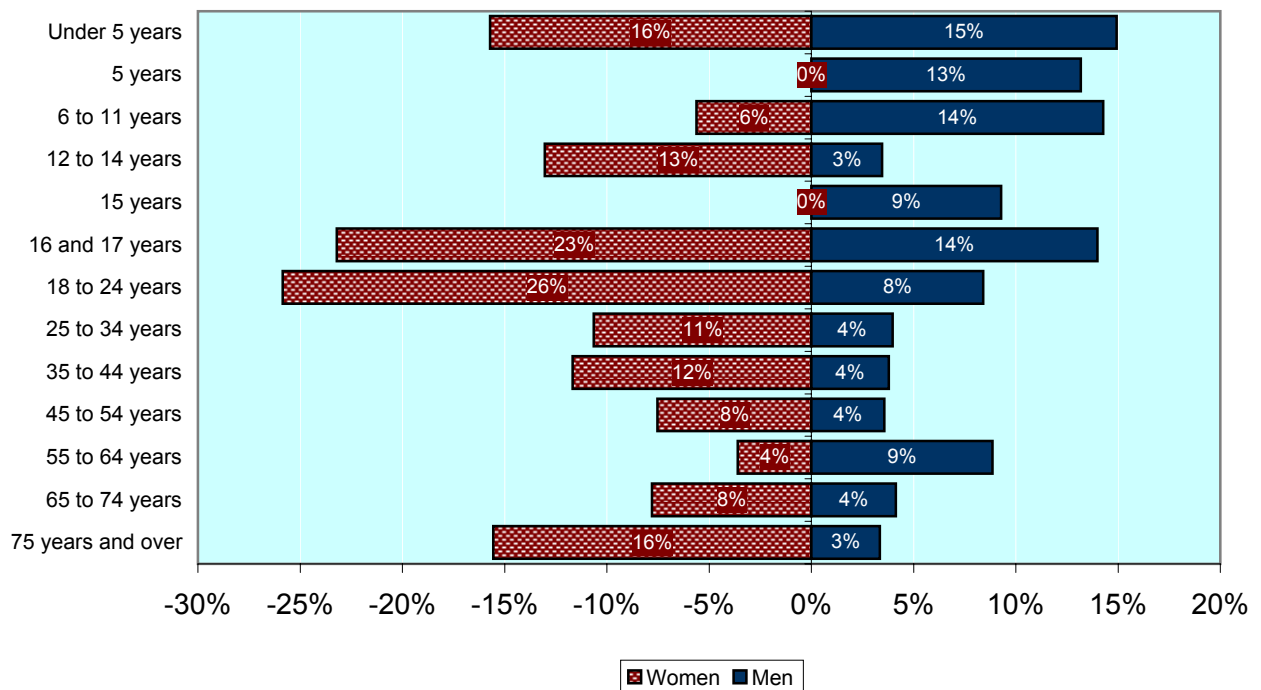- 12% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	101	16%	93	15%	194	15%
5 years	-	0%	12	13%	12	7%
6 to 11 years	42	6%	125	14%	167	10%
12 to 14 years	64	13%	15	3%	79	9%
15 years	-	0%	20	9%	20	6%
16 and 17 years	78	23%	43	14%	121	19%
18 to 24 years	251	26%	72	8%	323	18%
25 to 34 years	124	11%	48	4%	172	7%
35 to 44 years	190	12%	61	4%	251	8%
45 to 54 years	98	8%	56	4%	154	5%
55 to 64 years	22	4%	68	9%	90	7%
65 to 74 years	40	8%	17	4%	57	6%
75 years and over	91	16%	11	3%	102	11%
Under 18 years	285	12%	308	12%	593	12%
Over 65 years	131	12%	28	4%	159	9%
Total	1,101	12%	641	7%	1,742	9%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.   SF3 - PCT75A-I

Percent under Poverty by Sex and Age

For more information about how the Census measures poverty:
http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.html
or the poverty threshold in 1999:
http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh99.html

## Poverty by Race and Ethnicity (Individuals)

- The race with the highest poverty rate is "Black" (22% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Asian" (0% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

- Race and Ethnicity are broken out separately. The Ethnicity breakout is separate because Hispanics can be of any race.

Poverty by Race (Individuals)	% of Total	
	Number	%
White	1,560	9%
Black	47	22%
American Indian And Alaska Native	8	11%
Asian	-	0%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	-	0%
Other Race	43	7%
2 or more races	84	21%
Hispanic Or Latino	210	13%
White not Hispanic	1,433	9%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.   Table PCT075A-I

Percent Under Poverty by Race or Hispanic
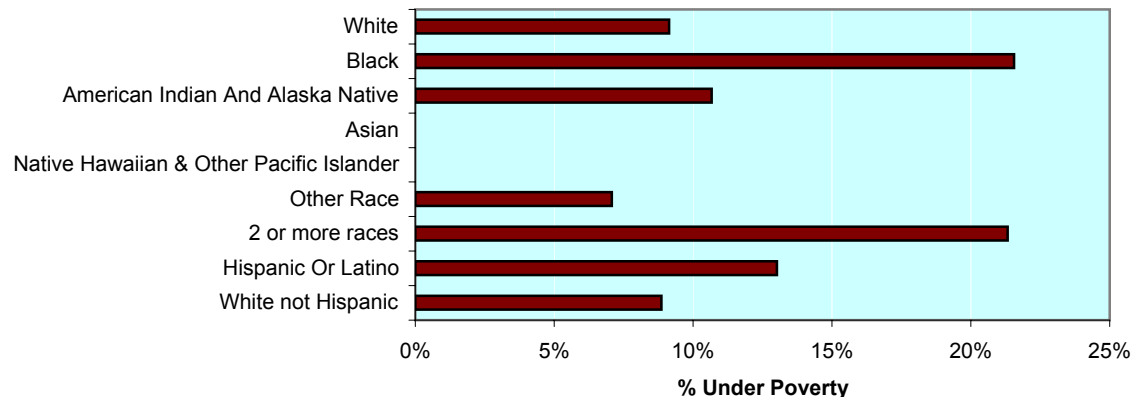
Poverty by Household Type

- The family type with the highest poverty rate is "Female - No Husband - Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years " (61% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

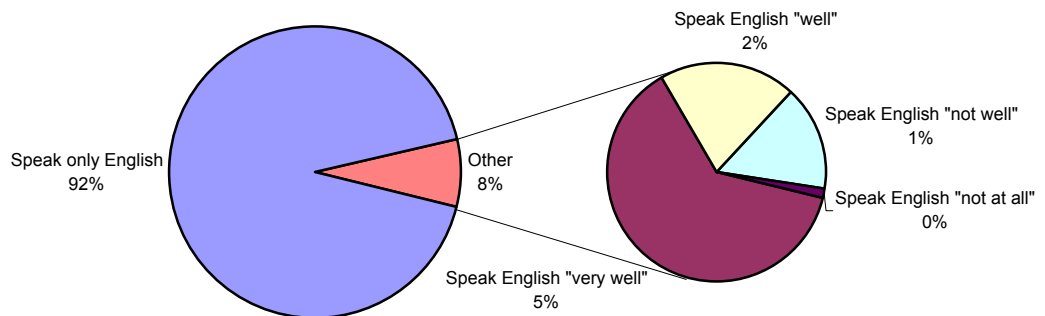| Families Under Poverty by Household Type	Married		Male - No Wife		Female - No Husband	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
With related children under 18 years:	42	2%	34	12%	207	39%
Under 5 years only	6	2%	10	16%	55	54%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	28	9%	12	50%	36	61%
5 to 17 years only	8	1%	12	6%	116	31%
No related children under 18 years	40	2%	0	0%	5	3%
Total	82	2%	34	9%	212	31%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			328	6%		

Universe: Families   Table P90

Note: The percentages above represent the number of families under the poverty line divided by the total number of families in that category.

Language

- 92% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.

- 62.9% of the population that speaks something other than English, speaks English "Very Well".

Language English/NonEnglish with NonEnglish Breakout

Speak English "well"
2%

Speak only English
92%

Other
8%

Speak English "not well"
1%

Speak English "not at all"
0%

Speak English "very well"
5%

Universe: Population 5 years and over

SF3 - P19

Urban/Rural

- Rock Springs city, Wyoming has virtually no rural areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout

	Population	Percent
Total:	18,968	
Urban:	18,932	100%
Rural:	36	0%
Farm	-	0%
Nonfarm	36	0%
Inside urbanized areas	-	0%
Inside urban clusters	18,932	100%

Universe: Total population   SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout

Nonfarm   36

Farm   -

Urban: 18,932

0.0   5.0   10.0   15.0   20.0

Thousands of People
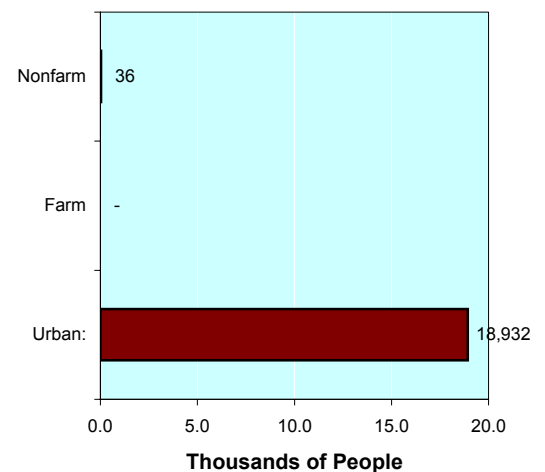
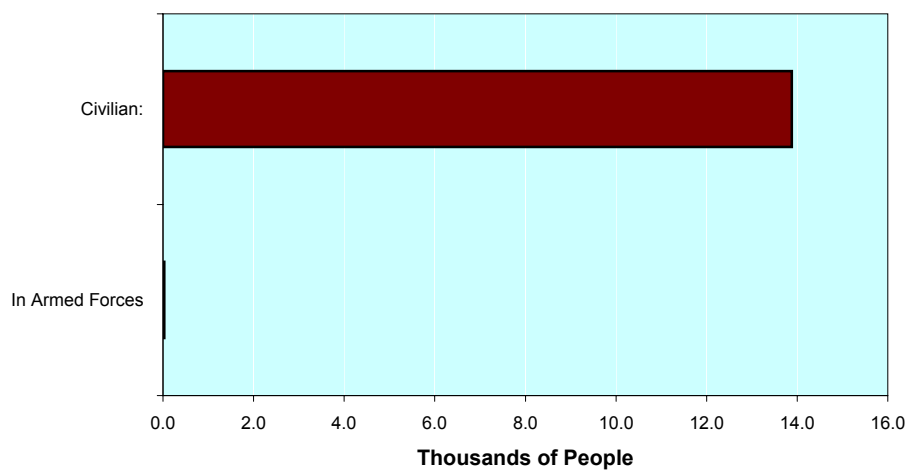## Military / Civilian

- 0.2% of Rock Springs city, Wyoming are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	29	0.2%
Civilian:	13,882	99.8%
Veteran	1,898	13.6%
Nonveteran	11,984	86.1%
Total	13,911	100.0%

Universe: Population 18 years and over   SF3 - P39

Military Breakout

The following describes the differences between the two data sources in this profile and has been copied from the U.S. Census website.
http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/sf3compnote.html

Comparing SF 3 Estimates with Corresponding Values in SF 1 and SF 2

As in earlier censuses, the responses from the sample of households reporting on long forms must be weighted to reflect the entire population. Specifically, each responding household represents, on average, six or seven other households who reported using short forms.

One consequence of the weighting procedures is that each estimate based on the long form responses has an associated confidence interval. These confidence intervals are wider (as a percentage of the estimate) for geographic areas with smaller populations and for characteristics that occur less frequently in the area being examined (such as the proportion of people in poverty in a middle-income neighborhood).

In order to release as much useful information as possible, statisticians must balance a number of factors. In particular, for Census 2000, the Bureau of the Census created weighting areas --geographic areas from which about two hundred or more long forms were completed-- which are large enough to produce good quality estimates. If smaller weighting areas had been used, the confidence intervals around the estimates would have been significantly wider, rendering many estimates less useful due to their lower reliability.

The disadvantage of using weighting areas this large is that, for smaller geographic areas within them, the estimates of characteristics that are also reported on the short form will not match the counts reported in SF 1 or SF 2. Examples of these characteristics are the total number of people, the number of people reporting specific racial categories, and the number of housing units. The official values for items reported on the short form come from SF 1 and SF 2.

The differences between the long form estimates in SF 3 and values in SF 1 or SF 2 are particularly noticeable for the smallest places, tracts, and block groups. The long form estimates of total population and total housing units in SF 3 will, however, match the SF 1 and SF 2 counts for larger geographic areas such as counties and states, and will be essentially the same for medium and large cities.

This phenomenon also occurred for the 1990 Census, although in that case, the weighting areas included relatively small places. As a result, the long form estimates matched the short form counts for those places, but the confidence intervals around the estimates of characteristics collected only on the long form were often significantly wider (as a percentage of the estimate).

SF 1 gives exact numbers even for very small groups and areas, whereas SF 3 gives estimates for small groups and areas such as tracts and small places that are less exact. The goal of SF 3 is to identify large differences among areas or large changes over time. Estimates for small areas and small population groups often do exhibit large changes from one census to the next, so having the capability to measure them is worthwhile.

Detailed documentation about the 2000 Census is available in two large Acrobat .pdf files from the Census Website:
SF1 Documentation   6 Meg   http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf
SF3 Documentation   7 Meg   http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf

Following are some exerpts from the sf3.pdf file regarding income (copied from page 1023 of sf3.pdf)

INCOME IN 1999

The data on income in 1999 were derived from answers to long-form questionnaire Items 31 and 32, which were asked of a sample of the population 15 years old and over. ''Total income'' is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; social security or railroad retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income. ''Earnings'' are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from selfemployment. ''Earnings'' represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 years
old and over before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: capital gains, money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income ''in kind'' from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for individuals, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1999

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. **Wage or salary income.** Wage or salary income includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1999. It includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

2. **Self-employment income.** Self-employment income includes both farm and nonfarm self-employment income. *Nonfarm self-employment income* includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. *Farm self-employment income* includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not state and federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

3. **Interest, dividends, or net rental income.** Interest, dividends, or net rental income includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

4. **Social security income.** Social security income includes social security pensions and survivors benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

5. **Supplemental Security Income (SSI).** Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a nationwide U.S. assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. The census questionnaire for Puerto Rico asked about the receipt of SSI; however, SSI is not a federally administered program in Puerto Rico. Therefore, it is probably not being interpreted by most respondents as the same as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of Puerto Rico could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if they lived in the United States at any time during calendar year 1999 and received SSI.

6. **Public assistance income.** Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

7. **Retirement income.** Retirement income includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) income from workers' compensation; disability income from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans. This does not include social security income.

8. **All other income.** All other income includes unemployment compensation, Veterans' Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from people not living in the household, military family allotments, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Industry Codes (on pages 5 and 6)

Reprinted from pages 1028-9 of sf3.pdf at http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf.

The industry classification system used during Census 2000 was developed for the census and consists of 265 categories for employed people, classified into 14 major industry groups. From 1940 through 1990, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. The Census 2000 classification was developed from the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President. NAICS is an industry description system that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. The NAICS differs from most industry classifications because it is a supply-based, or production-oriented economic concept. Census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification system, while defined in NAICS terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories.

NAICS shows a more detailed hierarchical structure than that used for Census 2000. The expansion from 11 divisions in the SIC to 20 sectors in the NAICS provides groupings that are meaningful and useful for economic analysis. Various statistical programs that previously sampled or published at the SIC levels face problems with the coverage for 20 sectors instead of 11 divisions. These programs requested an alternative aggregation structure for production purposes which was approved and issued by the Office of Management and Budget on May 15, 2001, in the clarification Memorandum No. 2, ''NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use by U.S. Statistical Agencies.'' Several census data products will use the alternative aggregation, while others, such as Summary File 3 and Summary File 4, will use more detail.

Occupation (SOC)

The occupational classification system used during Census 2000 consists of 509 specific occupational categories for employed people arranged into 23 major occupational groups. This classification was developed based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 2000, which includes a hierarchical structure showing 23 major occupational groups divided into 96 minor groups, 449 broad groups, and 821 detailed occupations. For Census 2000, tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and healthcare providers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and health care. However, the industry categories include people in other occupations. For example, people employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; people employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and people employed in the health care industry include occupations such as security guard and secretary.